

putting the fanatics down, and putting an end to this most unnatural war. These, then, are my motives. These are my objects. I go for the suppression of abolition. I go to maintain the rights of the South, without invading the rights of others. I go to obtain a direct vote upon the whole subject of the abolition of slavery, without being involved in constitutional contests upon any other points. In one word, I go for a decisive settlement of this question in the manner that I honestly think will best maintain the rights of the South, and the peace and perpetuity of this Union. And as I do sincerely believe that the adoption of my resolutions, accompanied by a firm but temperate report, will produce these blessed results, so I shall esteem myself truly happy if I shall be the humble instrument of giving effect to a permanent repose to the South, (to which I am attached by every tie that can bind the heart of man to his native soil,) and also accomplish the great object of placing this Union once more upon a firm, and solid, and immovable foundation.

Mr. Hammond said it was unpleasant to differ with any gentleman from the South on a question of such importance as this, but peculiarly so to differ from a colleague on a question involving the interests of our constituents so deeply. [Mr. Pinckney said his colleague had mistaken him; said, sir, we do differ, differ vitally on principle. I consider the gentleman's proposition as abandoning the high, true, and only safe ground of our rights, to throw ourselves upon the expediency of this House. With regard to the motives of my colleague, upon which he has so largely descanted, whatever may be my opinion of them, I will not express it here. It would not become the dignity of this House, nor my own.]

This much I will say, that every member of this House knows that these propositions of the gentleman are such as would have been cordially hailed by every friend of the abolitionists at any period of this session. We might at any time have had peace on these terms if we had condescended to accept it.

As to the newspaper article of which he speaks, I knew nothing of it until I saw it in the paper; but so far as my recollection of it serves me, it contains nothing calumnious or unjust.

I was not prepared for a renewal of these resolutions to-day. I thought that the exhibition of Southern feeling on them the other day, and the entreaties of his colleagues, had induced the gentleman to abandon them; I regret to find myself mistaken. What does he propose? That this House shall say they have no power over the subject of slavery in the States. He promises himself great advantages to result from this. Is he so ignorant as not to know that no man, woman, or child in these United States entertains a doubt upon this subject? Not one of the abolitionists themselves, in any portion of the country, has ever attempted to raise the question. On the contrary, they have every where given it up in terms; and are we of the South, of South Carolina, to make this new point and invite them to attack it? The gentleman promises peace and harmony from such a course. Sir, his constituents, as devoted as they are to peace and harmony, will not sustain him in bringing it to them at the expense of the sacrifice of their most valuable rights. When this question is made, it can be decided only by arms, and the People of the South will laugh to scorn any decision of this House upon it. I entertain no higher respect for it, and for the gentleman's proposition, myself.

The resolution referring all the matters on this subject heretofore before the House to a select committee, is giving up the ground on which we have been contending this whole session. We deny the power of this House to act upon the subject at all, and desire to exclude it entirely and forever from these walls. My colleague calls upon you to legislate upon it, and thereby yields you the power to act upon it. Sir, in the name of those with whom I act, I protest against it. He alluded to what was done in 1790. Circumstances have greatly changed since then; there were not then 100,000 disciplined troops embarked in their incendiary project; there were no societies formed for the express purpose of pressing it to an issue with large sums and steam-presses at their command. It was then a mere speculative question; it is now a practical one of fearful import. We must adopt a stronger and more decided remedy.

What good, sir, did the reports of 1790 do? Let the present situation of our affairs answer. The report now sought for will be about as effectual. The gentleman no doubt has in his possession the materials of a splendid Sunday Mail report, for that is the thing which seems to haunt the imaginations of some members of this House.

Mr. PINCKNEY explained, and said that he had no such purpose, and he intended, if the resolution passed, to ask to be excused from serving on the committee, and turn it over to other hands.

Mr. H. said he wished his colleague had manifested the same delicacy with regard to the resolutions themselves, and permitted any other person to have brought them in. But as he had proposed this measure, it would be great injustice to himself and to the country to permit him to refuse to perfect it. I hope he will not repudiate his own offering. Sir, what magic does the gentleman suppose a report like this is to possess? Does he think that he can paste it on his shield, and that, like the Gorgon's head, it will turn all to stone who look upon it? I can assure him it will be powerless with Tappan, Garrison, and the rest of the gang. They will not regard it in the least. They have tasted blood, and are too keen upon the scent to be deterred by any thing that can be put on paper, no matter what rhetorical excellencies it may possess.

The gentleman says he wishes by this means to preserve the Union. I should like to know how long it is since that gentleman learned to preach homilies on the Union. [Mr. PINCKNEY. All my life.] Yes,

sir, we are all for the Union; but if it can only be maintained at the sacrifice of our rights, that gentleman is very much mistaken if he thinks his constituents will aid him in that sacrifice. Sir, those are not the best friends of the Union who are always preaching it up to us; and when I here a person here or elsewhere put the "Union" in the foreground of his argument, I always suspect he means to give it some secret stab. And, sir, I believe the adoption of the gentleman's plan of settling this controversy will give it one of the most fatal blows it has ever yet received. For I can assure this House that a Union based upon the principles of that resolution cannot stand. We cannot give up rights, and consent to hold our property at your will. We cannot give up the Constitution, and consent to repose our all upon the tender mercies of this House, to be withdrawn whenever they may deem it expedient.

The gentleman says he wishes to avoid discussion. It is very clear that his resolutions will produce a contrary effect. They throw the door wide open for discussion. They do more. By thus entertaining respectfully these incendiary petitions and acting upon them, we shall encourage the abolitionists to persevere in their efforts. They are not to be deterred by a defeat of this sort. They will consider it a great point gained, if they can get Congress to take up their petitions, and institute a grave legislative action on them. The fanatics will rejoice, heartily rejoice, to see these resolutions.

Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to impugn the motives of gentlemen from the South, who have voted to introduce these resolutions. I hope they are good. I hope we all desire to effect the same object. But, sir, in the name of those I represent, and those with whom I have the honor to act, I solemnly protest against them. I protest against them as conceding to this House a power to legislate upon this subject, which I deny. I protest against them as weakening our position by making a new question before the country, which is now considered as settled in our favor. I protest against them as opening a wide range for the discussion of this subject. I protest against them as encouraging abolition; and, finally, I protest against them as abandoning the high and true grounds upon which only it becomes the South to place herself in this great and vital controversy.

[The Resolution moved by Mr. P. was adopted, in the end clause by clause each clause being separately voted upon.]

#### Abstract of the Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Congress, First Session.

##### IN SENATE.

February 11.

On motion of Mr. Tyler the Senate took up a bill providing that the United States assume the debts contracted by the cities of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, in Holland by borrowing money to expend upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. After some debate the bill was recommitted.

Friday, Feb. 12.

On motion of Mr. Ewing the bill appropriating for a limited time the proceeds of the public lands, was taken up and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The memorial from Pennsylvania for abolition &c., was taken up, and Mr. Moore of Alabama spoke against receiving it, and Mr. King of Georgia on the opposite side. Mr. Calhoun expressed regret at the views of Mr. King. After some further remarks from Messrs. King, Calhoun and Buchanan the Senate adjourned.

The Senate did not meet on Saturday.

Monday, Feb. 15.

The principal part of this day was consumed in discussing the slavery petitions. Messrs. Tallmadge, Swift, and Niles spoke in favor of receiving the petitions. Mr. N. apologized for reading his speech.

Feb. 16.

Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to change the times for the assembling and the adjournment of Congress; which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

[This bill fixes the day for the meeting of Congress for the first Monday in November, every year, and the termination of the first session for the second Monday in May, unless otherwise ordered by joint resolution.]

The bill to authorize an experiment to be made of an iron steamboat by J. G. Lamar. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Benton's resolutions were taken up after various motions to amend and lay on the table, they were finally adopted by a unanimous vote, so modified as to mean nothing more than so much of the public revenue as may be necessary to be set apart for the general defence of the country.

Feb. 18.

Mr. Preston offered the following resolution; which lies one day for consideration: Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the Library of the late Count Boutourlin, of Florence, for the Library of Congress.

##### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 11.

The day was mostly taken up in discussing the bill making appropriations for the Navy.

Thursday, Feb. 12.

The bill for the relief of sufferers by fire in New York, was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Ingersoll, with the unanimous consent of the House, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be instructed to cause a marble bust of the late Chief Justice Marshall to be prepared by an artist of merit and reputation, and to be placed in the chamber of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a position corresponding with that of the bust of the late Chief Justice Jay. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, it was

Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the erection of a lunatic asylum in the city of Washington.

Saturday, February 13.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds, of Illinois, Resolved, That the committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation of money or land to improve the great mail stage road from Louisville in Kentucky, by Vincennes, in the State of Indiana, through the State of Illinois to St. Louis, in Missouri, and of making an appropriation of land, or the pre-emption of land to the Central Rail Road company, in the State of Illinois to aid in the construction of said road from the Illinois river, at the termination of the canal, to the mouth of the Ohio river.

On motion of Mr. S. Williams.

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of passing a law distributing the surplus revenue now in the Treasury, and the surplus revenue that may hereafter be in the Treasury, among the several States, according to the federal population of each State, for the purpose of internal improvement and education.

Mr. Wise submitted the following:

Resolved, That a select committee, consisting of five members, with power to send for persons and papers, be appointed to inquire into the amount of Government patronage to the public press in the District of Columbia, and into the policy and expediency of separating the Government patronage from the public press, and to report, by bill or otherwise, the means of so doing.

Mr. Ashley offered a resolution to appropriate one section of land to each College and University in the United States. And Mr. Underwood a joint resolution proposing sundry amendments to the Federal Constitution.

1. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be elected annually by both Houses of Congress; and in case of vacancy the duties of the office shall be performed by some other officer of the Department. 2. That the tenure of all offices not provided for in the Constitution and the made of removal from office, shall be regulated by Congress. 3. Members of Congress shall not be appointed to office on the nomination of the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, sooner than two years after the expiration of the term for which they were elected.

Feb. 16.

After spending most of the day upon unimportant business, and particularly a motion to print a letter addressed by W. T. Barry, late Post Master General, to the House in his defence, against the report of a committee, the bill for the relief of sufferers by fire in New York was taken up, the motion being to strike out the first proviso. Mr. Phillips spoke at great length in defence of the bill, and the House adjourned.

Feb. 18.

A bill was passed for paying the volunteers and militia in the United States service. Considerable time was spent upon the New York relief bill, without any final decision.

#### Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

February 8.

"Mr. Adams was in the Senate chamber to-day, but oh, how changed. Time was, when every Senator hastened to greet him when he entered the chamber, respect and veneration gleaming from every eye, and eloquent in every gesture. To-day he walked round the chamber, and none so mean to do him homage. His countenance was pale, and sickened over with a pale cast, his body was bent; and his step faltering. Mr. Southard seemed to be the only Senator who recognized the Ex-president, who evidently shunned contact with Mr. Webster, and walked across the Senate chamber that he might not fall into his way. The purpose of his visit was to have some motion made by one of the Senators from Massachusetts. After waiting sometime, Mr. Davis came in, and Mr. Adams went up to his seat, received a cold but civil salute, explained his business retired, unnoticed, as he had entered. I could have wept over the wreck of greatness."

#### From the Correspondence.

of the Courier and Enquirer.

Feb. 15th.

When Mr. Briggs presented a memorial for the abolition of slavery he moved its reference to that Select committee which had been appointed under the resolution of Mr. Pinckney, at South Carolina, and to which all petitions and memorials which had heretofore been offered, or might hereafter be presented, were ordered to be committed. Mr. Wise raised a question of order on the validity of this prospective action of the House upon subject matters of legislation not actually in its possession; and commented very severely upon the resolution itself and upon the subject which it designed to secure. He said he did not consider the question of abolition settled, nor did he believe that it could be settled by any evasive resolution. That subject was yet upon the tapis and should continue to be so as long as he could raise his voice in defence of the rights of the Southern people. The Resolution of Mr. Pinckney had given that as a boon to the South which the South might at any moment have had by demanding it. The South had been arraigned by a Southern man. Mr. Wise hissed and spurned him as a deserter from his principals. Such were the exact words as I understood them.

The cries for "order" became loud and tumultuous. Mr. Wise was directed to take his seat; the Speaker said that the words were personal therefore, out of order—and that Mr. Wise could not be permitted to proceed unless by special consent of the House. The words, in writing were called for. They were taken down as understood by the Speaker and Mr. Wise was called upon to affirm or deny them. Mr. Wise denied that the words as taken down were the precise words used by him. He did not undertake to say, what were the precise words, but did undertake to say that the words taken down were not the precise words.

After a scene of much excitement and disorder, Mr. Wise rose, by permission of the House, to explain the words he had uttered. He said he did not intend to make personal attack upon Mr. Pinckney; God only knew what his motive had been. If there was a Judas Iscariot in this House who had received his thirty pieces of silver Mr. Wise knew it not.

Mr. Pinckney rose hastily from his seat interrupted Mr. Wise and said that the matter was progressing too far. He had borne as long as any man could bear and he begged permission of the House to say a word. The Speaker said he could be permitted to proceed, provided Mr. Wise would yield the floor. That gentleman refused to do so and proceeded in his explanation. He wished to be distinctly understood both by the House and Mr. Pinckney himself that he intended no attack upon that gentleman and no personal insult to him: he had a right to characterize acts of legislation here. He did so; and in so doing he hissed the gentleman as a deserter from the principals of the South. Mr. Pinckney appealed to the House to hear him: it was hard he should not be permitted to say a syllable in reply to the wanton unprovoked and unjustifiable attack which had been made upon him. But the House could not be induced to consent. The Speaker decided that notwithstanding the explanation of Mr. Wise, his words were out of order and that he could not proceed but by permission of the House. Mr. Wise appealed but withdrew his appeal on the request of Mr. Bell, who suggested that the point could best be settled by taking the question, "Shall the gentleman from Virginia be permitted to proceed?" The House decided this question in favor of Mr. Wise, by a vote of one hundred and eleven Yeas against ninety-two Nays.

Upon this decision, points of order came up thicker and faster than before. One member had no sooner announced that "he rose to a point of order," than his next door neighbor requested that he might be made to sit down whilst he raised his point of order. The result was that finally, no one knew whether he stood on his head or his heels; and each was appealing to his friend to come between him and his wits, lest they should founder for ever. We succeeded however between four and five in getting up an adjournment since which time I have not attended to the slightest avocation without entertaining serious doubts whether I was not out of order in doing so.

#### From the same.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 17th 1836.

In the Senate, this morning, we have had another, and most powerful display of Southern eloquence. After the completion of the usual morning business Mr. Benton's resolution, appropriating the surplus revenue of the United States, to the Military defence of the country was called up. It was expected that Mr. Clay's land bill would be the subject of discussion and although the weather was unfavorable, yet the hope of hearing the highly gifted orator of the West (Mr. Clay) caused the galleries to be filled at an early hour, with beauty and fashion.

Mr. Wright, of New York, being entitled to the floor, addressed the chair in support of the resolution of [Mr. Benton.] The speech was quite as able as could be reasonably expected, in favor of a proposition so perfectly ridiculous. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Wright expressed his entire confidence that our difficulties with France were now finally adjusted.

Mr. Calhoun replied, in his usual sententious and logical manner. He was opposed to appropriating more than was absolutely necessary, and than could be advantageously expended during the recess of Congress, for fortifications, &c. The Navy he considered the great arm of national defence. He referred to the conduct of the President as having violated all the pledges upon which he came into power. He spoke of the Albany Regency and "spoils party" in terms which you and every New Yorker will understand when I assure you, that he did them ample justice and nothing more. His speech was such as might have been anticipated from Jno. C. Calhoun.

Mr. Wall, of New Jersey, followed in defence of Gen. Jackson. His manner is rather prepossessing and courteous. He expressed his astonishment, not only the attack upon the President, but at the language which it had been made. [Mr. Calhoun interrupted, and requested him to repeat the language.] Mr. Wall replied, that nothing could induce him to repeat it in that place. He assumed rather a lofty bearing and threatening port. He occupied the floor only a few minutes; made no reference to the motion under consideration, and seemed to have no other object in view but to record his name as one of the Executive Champions and Knights which I believe he has not heretofore formally done within the Senate walls.

Mr. Preston then rose and delivered one of his most able and cutting addresses. If Mr. Calhoun's remarks were calculated to excite the feelings of the gentleman from New Jersey, I will not say what ought to have been the effect of Mr. Preston's. His speech electrified the whole gallery. It was a most splendid piece of bold declamation; fearless denunciation; biting sarcasm, and unanswerable charges, against Gen. Jackson of perfidy to his party, and infidelity to the constitution and the country. He protested most solemnly against the attempt of the gentlemen from New Jersey (Mr. Wall) to restrict the freedom of debate, and to require of independent citizens that they should fall down and worship a molten calf.

MAINE.—Legislation Extraordinary.—The Kennebec Journal states that Mr. Holmes, of Alfred, introduced an order into the House of Delegates of Maine, directing the purchase of a Bible and a Dictionary for the use of members. Mr. Holmes said

that, "when members are sitting here, doing nothing but looking at each other, it might be well to look at the Bible a little. A Dictionary was always necessary." A motion was made that the order lie on the table, which was lost; and an amendment was then made so as to make the order read "two Bibles" and "two Dictionaries," in which shape it passed.

#### FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9, 1836.

The Demand this morning for Cotton is good.

From a Liverpool Circular of the 9th.

We have had a very animated enquiry for Cotton throughout this week which holders have met freely, at a moderate advance say 1-8 a 1-8 generally, but more particularly on the better descriptions of both American and Brazil.

Mexico.—The following decrees have been promulgated by the Mexican Government, and ordered to be enforced.

#### WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Circular.—The Government has received information that, in the United States of North America meetings are called for the avowed purpose of getting up and fitting out expeditions against the Republic of Mexico, in order to send assistance to the rebels, foster the civil war, and inflict upon our country all the calamities by which it is followed. In the United States, our ancient ally, expeditions are now organized similar to that headed by the traitor Jose Antonio Mejia, and some have even set out for Texas. They have been furnished with every kind of ammunition by means of which the revolted colonies are enabled to resist and fight the nation from which they never have received but immense gratuitous benefits. The government is also positively informed that these acts, condemned by the wisdom of the laws of the United States are also reported by the general government with which the best intelligence and greatest harmony still prevail. However, as these adventures have succeeded in escaping the penalties inflicted by the laws of their own country, it becomes necessary to adopt measures for their punishment. His Excellency, the President ad interim, anxious to repress these aggressions which constitute not only an offence to the sovereignty of the Mexican nation but also to an evident violation of international laws as they are generally adopted has ordered the following decrees to be enforced:

1st. Foreigners landing on the coast of the republic or invading its territory by land armed and with the intention, of attacking our country, will be deemed pirates and dealt with as such, being citizens of no nation presently at war with the Republic and fighting under no recognised flag.

2d. All foreigners who will import either by sea or land, in the places occupied by the rebels, either arms or ammunition of any kind for the use of said rebels, will be deemed pirates and punished as such. I send you these decrees that you may cause them to be fully executed.

#### TORNEL.

Mexico, 30th Dec. 1835.

To the military commander of Tamulipas. (A true copy.) COMEZ.

#### FLORIDA.

Savannah, Feb. 18.

We understand that there will be in Florida, in all this month, an army, of between four and five thousand men, viz from Georgia, two regiments or one brigade, of 1450 men, about one half mounted; a like force, mounted and foot, from South Carolina; a regiment of foot, (740 men) from Alabama and say 900 regulars, including 100 dragoon recruits expected from New York.

This force is exclusive of the gallant volunteers, who, some weeks ago, hastened from Savannah, and Charleston for the special defence of Picolata and St. Augustine, and who will probably soon be honorably discharged.

Tallahassee, Feb. 11.

Our troops at Camp Brown (near this place) are beginning to assume a formidable appearance. Seven hundred stand of arms were received here on Sunday last, from Augusta, Georgia, under a mounted escort and placed in the hands of men who are eager to use them against our savage foe.

On Friday, three hundred U. S. troops and volunteers embarked on board the steam ship David Brown for Florida. The officers were, Lt. Colonel Twiggs, commanding, Major Sands and Lear, Lieutenants Buchanan and Scott, and Asst. Surgeon Levenworth.

A company of eighty, under the command of Capt. Malon, we understand, will embark to-morrow in a vessel cleared for this purpose, and at the risk of Mr. J. W. Zacharie.

Dr. J. S. McFarland is recruiting a force of three hundred men, who will be ready in a few days. The city council has appropriated to fitting out this corps five thousand dollars, and the legislature, it is hoped and believed, will give a further sum of fifteen thousand.

When these men shall all have embarked, selfish New Orleans will have furnished upwards of one thousand men, armed and equipped to defend and protect our brothers of Florida.—N. O. True American 9th inst.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Wyatt to a friend in East Florida, dated, Tallahassee, Feb. 1.

There has been a fatal error on the part of Government in relation to the strength of these Indians, and the facilities which they have for procrastinating the war. The whole strength of the Indians cannot now be estimated at less than 4000 effective warriors including the negroes. The country they will occupy, is about 300 miles long and 125 broad; two thirds of which (the centre) is covered with a chain of Lakes studded with Islands and almost endless glades and chequered with lagoons and deep narrow streams making in all directions in-

to the sea arching over as it were with that of evergreens and high grass. That part which is out of water or rather subject to a partial inundation may be considered classed as follows: Spots of open pine woods, thick evergreen scrubs and grassy glades, and now and then high and fertile hammocks. The open pine woods offer an inexhaustible quantity of comely or arrow root, an excellent substitute for bread, and easily prepared. The high hammock, a variety of fruits, whilst the waters everywhere are filled with fish and fowl, and the whole forest with wild game.

Three years ago when I examined this country, I met with clans of Indians in towns and at fisheries, who seemed to know nothing about any white people except Spaniards with whom they are intermixed. The Spaniards having Squaws for wives and the Indian men and half-breeds engaged as fishermen and sailors. Many of these Indians, I was told were excellent sailors and well acquainted on the coast of Cuba. That they had frequently passed in their large canoes at a favorable time from the Keys to that Island. From these facts, and the strong partiality they have had for these Spanish fishermen, I should not be surprised if they are not fed up with the vain hope of finally escaping to some of these West India Islands, with all their negroes.

If those Indians are not encompassed on the land side by block-houses, and on the water by armed vessels or boats, so as to break up all communication between them and these Spanish fishermen and our runaway negroes they may keep up a petty war with us for the next five years, as Powell, the celebrated Chief insultingly told the Agent he could do, a short time before hostilities commenced.

Very Respectfully, your obedient servant,

#### BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

From a late London Paper.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE.—I shall allude to only one more scene of this kind. It occurred towards the close of last session. An honorable member, whose name I suppress, rose amidst the most tremendous uproar, to address the House. He spoke, and was received, as near as the confusion enabled me to judge, as follows: "I rise, sir—(ironical cheers, mingled with all sorts of zoological sounds)—I rise, sir for the purpose of stating that I have 'oh! oh! boh! and sounds resembling the bleating of a sheep, mingled with loud laughter.)

Honorable gentlemen may endeavor to put me down by their unmanly interruptions, but I have a duty to perform to my country (ironical cheers, loud coughing, sneezing, and yawning, extended to an incredible length, followed by bursts of laughter.) I say, sir, I have constituents who on this occasion expect that I—(cries of 'Should sit down, and shouts of laughter.) They expect, sir, that on a question of such importance—('O-o-a-u-u,' and loud laughter, followed by cries of 'Order! order!' from the Speaker.) I tell honorable gentlemen, who choose to conduct themselves in such a way, that I am not to be put down by—(groans, coughs, sneezings, hems, and various animal sounds, some of which closely imitated the yelping of a dog, and the squeaking of a pig, interspersed with peals of laughter.) I appeal—('cock-a-leer-i-o-co!') [The imitation, in this case, of the crowing of a cock, was so remarkable ably good, that not even the most staid and orderly members in the House could preserve their gravity. The laughter which followed drowned the Speaker's cries of 'order, order.']

I say, sir, this is most unbecoming conduct on the part of an assembly calling itself de—(how-wow-vow, and bursts of laughter.) Sir, may I ask, have honorable gentlemen who can—('mew-mew,' and renewed laughter.) Sir, I claim the protection of the Chair. (The Speaker here again rose, and called out 'order, order,' in a loud and angry tone on which the uproar in some measure subsided)—If honorable gentlemen will only allow me to make one observation, I will not trespass further on their attention, but sit down at once. (This was followed by the most tremendous cheering in earnest.) I only beg to say, sir, that I think this is a most dangerous and unconstitutional measure, and will therefore, vote against it." The honorable gentleman then resumed his seat, amidst deafening applause.

[Random Recollections of the House of Commons.

The Canadas.—Sir John Colborne, having been succeeded in the government of Upper Canada, is on his way to Montreal. He was expected in Montreal on Tuesday last. The Herald says "his progress from Toronto downward, has been one triumphal procession. Lord Glenelg has doubtless been the object of many a curse, not loud but deep. If Lord Melbourne's cabinet continues in power, these colonies are inevitably lost to Great Britain. Its conduct has engendered an almost universal feeling of ferocious indignation.

The Baltimore County Court decided a case of some consequence a few days since, and one which we hope will teach quackery a lesson, at least in that neighborhood. It was an appeal from the decision of a Magistrate who had allowed one of the "Botanic" boobies, who kill fools upon the Haskillian mode, the sum of ninety-eight dollars for vegetable medicines and nursing. The Thomsonian had been suffered under this quibble to evade the statute of Maryland, by which no person not authorized to practice medicine or surgery is entitled to any compensation for medical attendance, but the presiding Judge knocked in the head that piece of fanatical stupidity and impudence.

"The law," says the Judge, "will not permit any recovery against its policy which is to protect life and health; this is a bill for medical attendance in fact, although disguised as a bill for medicines sold, and the Court are of opinion that the vendor of medicines, should be prescribed their use or administer the same, not having authority to practice, is not entitled to recover on a bill charging medicine only. The judgment must be reversed."—N. Y. Cour. & Eng.